

**F r a n c e &
C o l o n i e s
P h i l a t e l i c
S o c i e t y
(U . S)**

Show & Tell
20 Nov 22

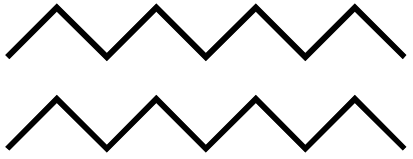


Introduction

Our members have generously shared images and descriptions of some of their favorite philatelic items. It is an eclectic group, to say the least.

Bagels and macaroons have nothing to do with our presentation, of course. They are just pretty colors.





Contents

Vichy Stamps

EIPA, Telstar, Retouched Cérès

VNDCCH & Indochina Labor Camps

Courrier de la Presse

France to Martinique via South Africa

Mrs. Simpson Facsimiles

St. Pierre 1964 100fr Airmail Stamp

Revalued French Colonies Stamp

1964 Chapelle de Notre-Dame du Haut

Mohéli Cover

Vichy Stamps

Genuinely Used?



Sénégal



French Guinea used in Sénégal

- Senegal did not receive Marechal Petain issue
- Philatelic use aboard cruiser Georges Lègues
- Almost certainly did not pass through the mails
- CDS not updated to 1942

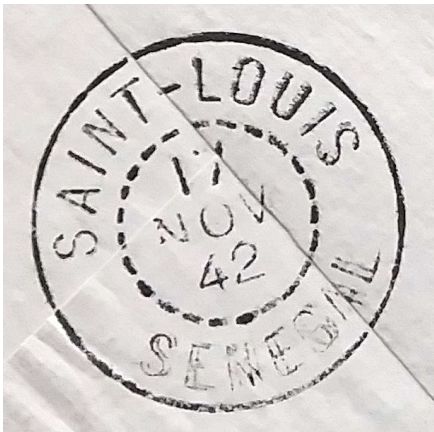


Mauritanie



Boghé, Mauritanie

- PEIQI issue (overfranked)
- 15 November 1942 to Saint Louis, Sénégal during Operation Torch
- Reverse – Saint Louis receipt marking 17 Nov 42
- From Edmund Queyroy stock



Côte d'Ivoire



Sassandra Censored

- January 1945 to Casablanca, Maroc
- Accepted use of Mauritanie 50f air mail stamp
- 2006 Dallay says Vichy stamps were not available in AOF during WWII



Dahomey



Porto-Novo to Geneva

- Red Cross origin and destination
- Vichy airmail stamps accepted
- Registered, censored (more than once)
- Written up in 2022 FCPS (GB) journal



Three Unrelated Items

EIPA, Telstar and
Retouched Cérès



12th International Aeronautical Exposition



Paris, Nov. 6-20, 1930

- Reissued 1F50 airmail stamp in ultramarine, perfin EIPA30
- Sold for 6f50 to include admission to Salon at Grand Palais
- About 60,000 sold
- Red version was unauthorized, done at night
- Many varieties including pairs with only one perfin

Telstar



The Program

- AT&T built first Telstar satellite
- Launched July 10, 1962
- Joint program:
 - AT&T
 - Bell Labs
 - NASA
 - GPO (UK)
 - National PTT (France)
- Six ground stations

Results

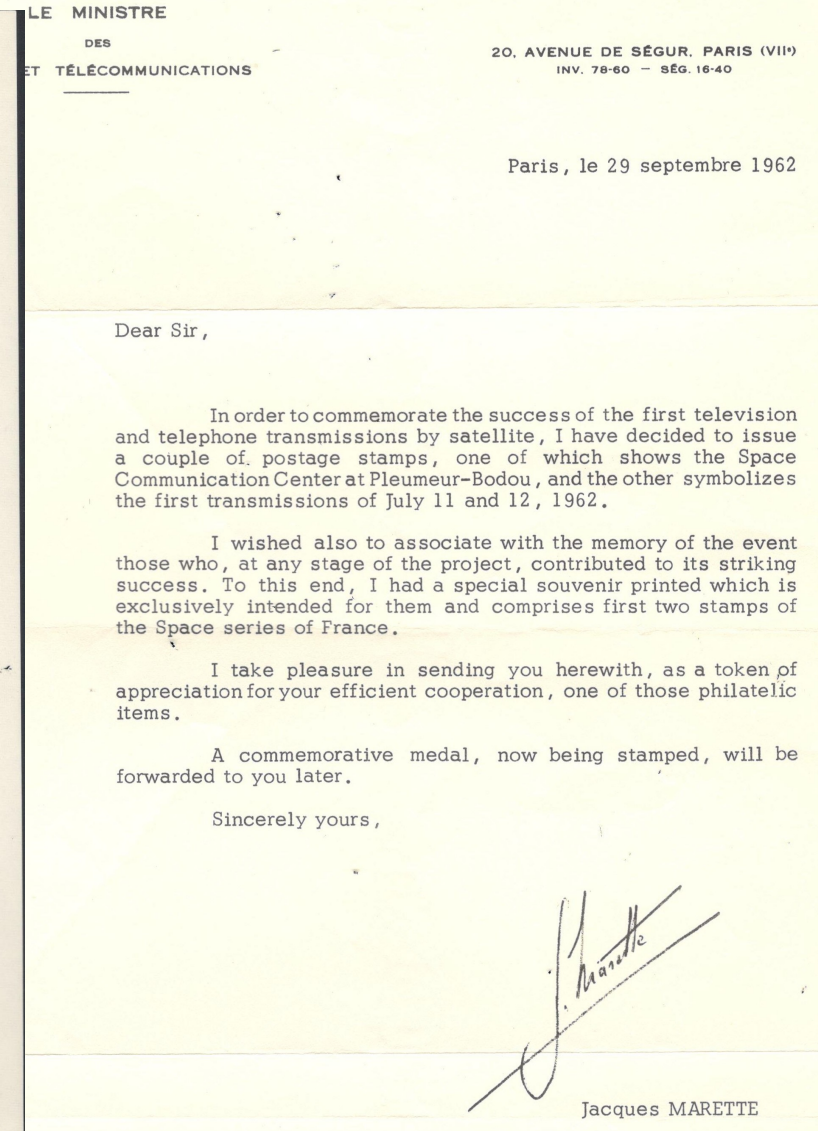
- First transmission July 11, 1962, U.S. to France
- Radio & television transmissions followed
- High altitude radiation from Russian nuclear tests destroyed Telstar 1 transistors in November 1962

Telstar



Commemorative Sheet

- 400 issued
- Honored first Telstar 1 communication
- Letter of explanation accompanied sheet



Cérès – 4 Retouchés



1849 40c Cérès

- Printed in sheets of 150 stamps
- Positions 146 & 147 were 20c
- Reworked, but “4” was not identical to other stamps
- 1850 letter between two banks shows retouched “4” especially at lower right
- Same retouched variety occurs in 1870-1871 perforated stamps

**I n d o c h i n a
L a b o r C o r p s
i n F r a n c e
f o r
W o r l d W a r I .**



History of Vietnam during World War I

- A total of 92,411 Vietnamese men from French Indo-China were in the service of France and were distributed in the following formations, of which around 30,000 died:
 - 4,800 belonging to the 4 or 5 combat battalions
 - 24,212 belonging to the 15 transit battalions
 - 9,019 colonial medical staff
 - 48,981 colonial labourers

Extracted from:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Vietnam_during_World_War_I

History of Vietnam during World War I

- Two battalions of Vietnamese combat soldiers served in France: the 7ème^[3] and the 21ème Bataillons de Marche Indochinois, RTIC.^[4]
 - The 7th Battalion was formed from the Vietnamese in Tonkin on February 16, 1916 and landed at Marseilles in September. They underwent training at Frejus until April 1917. On 10 April, the 7th was assigned to the 19th Division but on attachment to the 12th Division:

History of Vietnam during World War I

- The 21st Battalion was formed, from Indochinese soldiers already serving in France, on 1 December 1916 at Camp St. Raphael (Var), its strength being 21 officers, 241 Europeans and 1,200 Vietnamese. From April 5, 1917 the battalion was employed at Dand (Aisne) in road repair, care for airfields and drainage work on the battlefield. From late May to late July it was serving in the frontline trenches of the Vosges, moving in August to the area of Reims. It returned to the Vosges and it held the positions in the area of Montigny and was dissolved on April 18, 1919.

Questions? and Observations

- What is A.S.?
 - Annamite Soldier?
- Example 1 has no special marking
- Example 2 has “C.M.” [correspondance militiare]
- Example 3 has full “correspondance militiare”
 - Postage due assessed as free franking period expired
- All examples have address in reverse written in Chữ nôm (Vietnamese characters adapted from Chinese)

Military Cover



Indochina to France

- Canceled “POSTE RURALE / PROVINCE DE THANH-HOA / NONG-CONG” and Chinese characters
- No special marking for franking privilege
- Bourgueil, France, was village of fewer than 3,000 persons
- “A.S.” means “Annamite Soldier” (French equivalent)

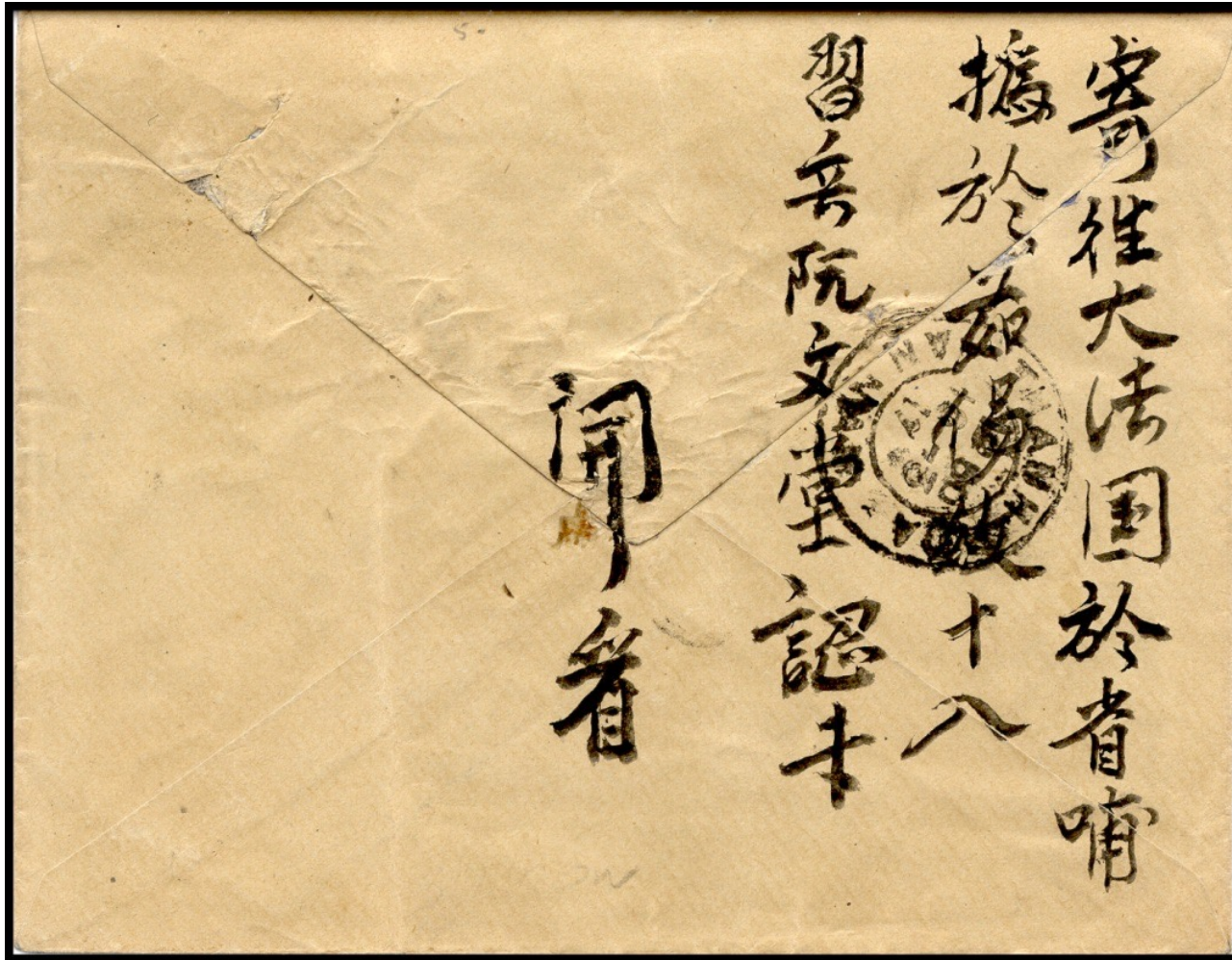


Reverse of Cover



March 1917 Departure

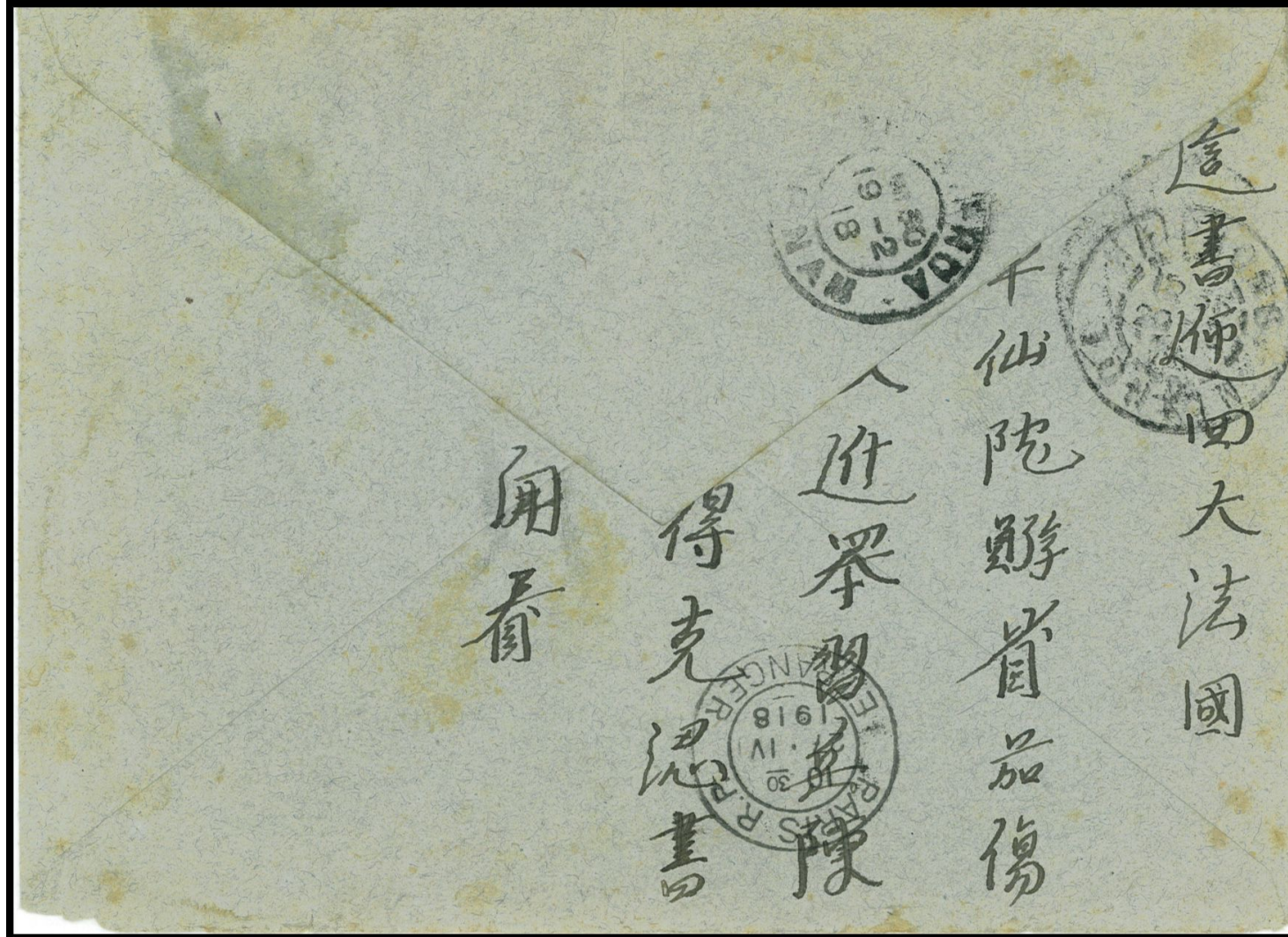
- Postal marking “THANH-HOA / ANNAM”
- This addressed on reverse in Chữ nôm (Vietnamese characters adapted from Chinese)



Military Cover



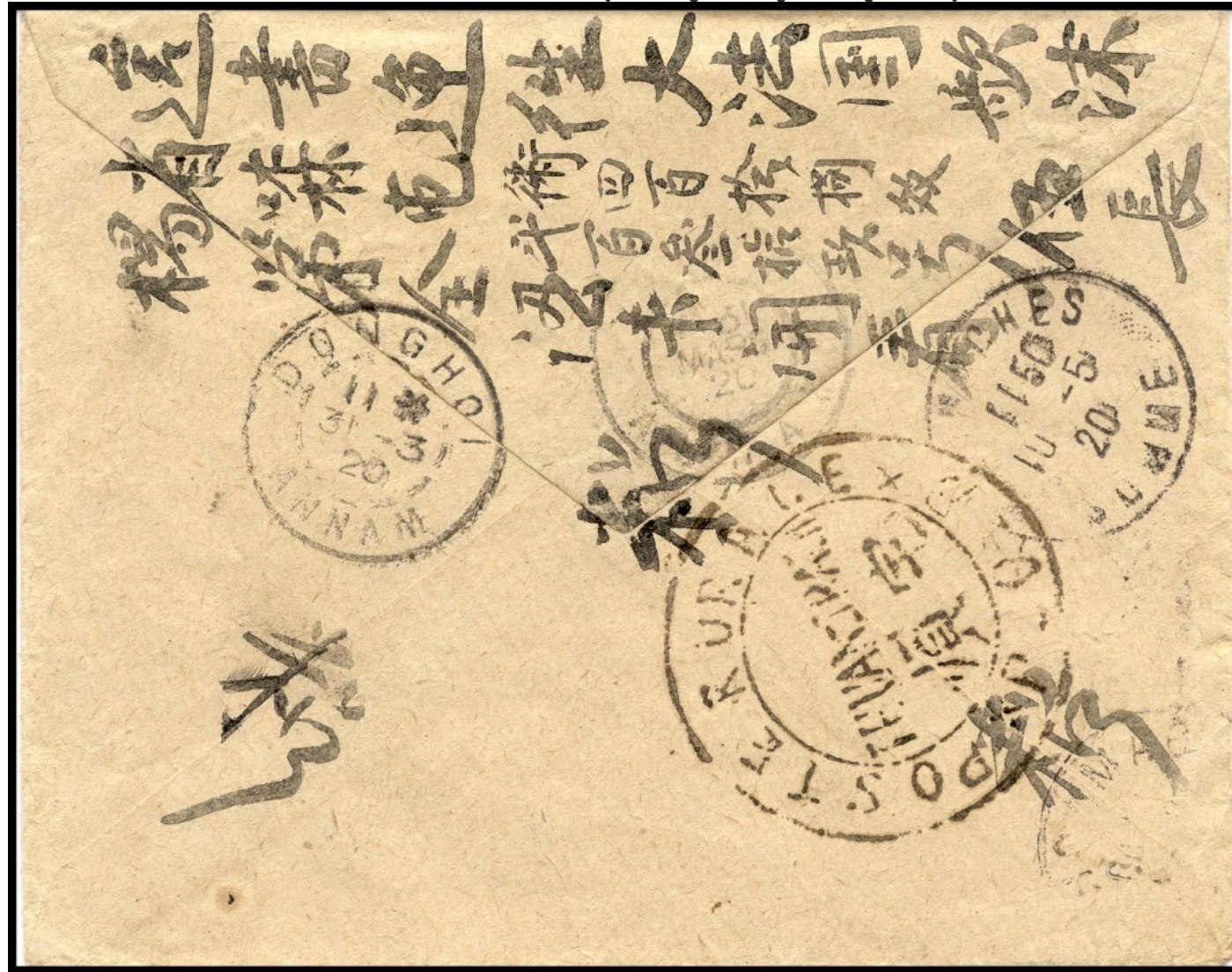
Reverse of Cover



Military Cover



Reverse of Cover



Courrier de la Presse

Google alerts for the
19th century



Courrier de la Presse



Business envelope

- How it works, illustrated:
 - Direction – client request
 - Lecture – staff of readers
 - Découpage – clipping
 - Départ – sending clippings
- Lower left – two of the newspapers from which clippings are taken
- Bottom left – a clipping

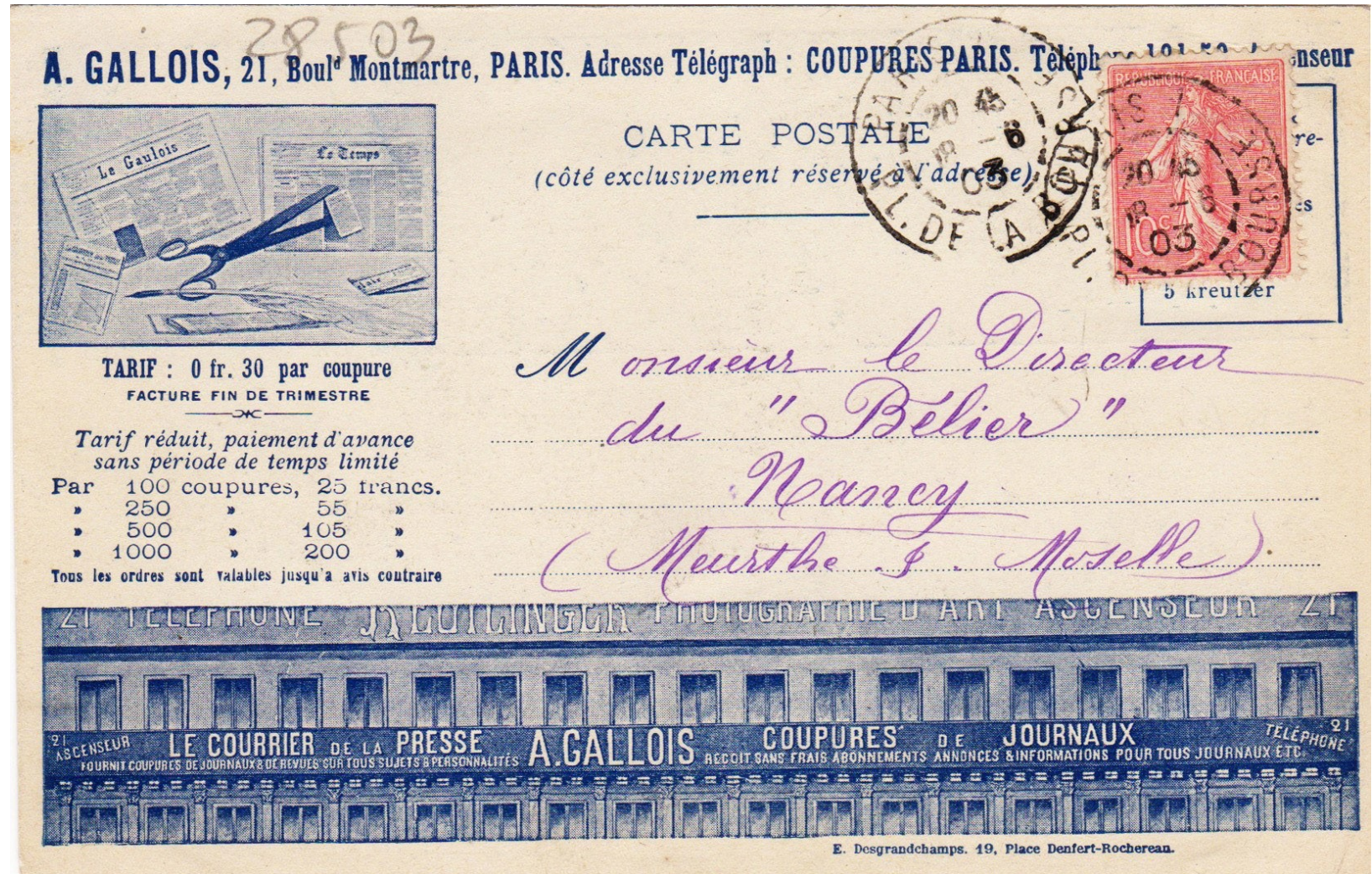


Courrier de la Presse



A. Gallois offices

- Building is still there near rue Drouot
- Note fee schedule and three times per year invoicing
- Sent to a publication requesting an issue



Courrier de la Presse

A clipping

- Shows source, date, client name
- First paragraph highlighted – highlighted for the client
- All extra space used for marketing information

M..... N° 401

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE :
Courpress PARIS

—•—
TÉLÉPHONE
N° 101 50
—•—
ASCENSEUR

Le COURRIER de la PRESSE
Fondé en 1880. A. GALLOIS, Directeur
21, BOULEVARD MONTMARTRE. PARIS
FOURNIT COUPURES DE JOURNAUX & DE REVUES
SUR TOUS SUJETS & PERSONNALITÉS

LE COURRIER DE LA PRESSE
reçoit sans frais, les **ABONNEMENTS**
et **ANNONCES** pour tous les Journaux et
Revues.

Journal: *L'Indépendant*
Date: JUIN 1899
Adresse: *107, V. Des Victoires*

COQUELIN CADET JURÉ
La seconde session de juin de la cour
d'assises de la Seine s'ouvre aujourd'hui,
vendredi, sous la présidence de M. le con-
seiller Carnot, désigné en remplacement de
M. Tardif.
Sur la liste du jury, un nom est à signa-
ler. C'est celui du trente-sixième juré : M.
Ernest Alexandre-Honoré Coquelin, né à
Boulogne-sur-Mer, le 19 mai 1848.
Est-ce que M. Cadet récitera des monolo-
gues. On rirait un peu.

TARIF
Tarif réduit
d'avance, sans période
de temps limité.

500	105
1000	200

ncs.



Courrier de la Presse

- There were two such services in Paris
- Courrier de la Presse, not sure what happened to it
- Argus de la Presse founded 1879
 - Argus also came into English from Latin, meaning an observant or watchful person
 - Argus continued as a “media monitoring service” and independent company until 2017
 - Continues as subsidiary of another company

Final Notes



**F r a n c e t o
M a r t i n i q u e
v i a S o u t h
A f r i c a**

Two odd censored
covers



France to Martinique



Censored in South Africa

- Mailed 13 May 1941 from Lyon, Vichy France
- No postage – franchise militaire
- Censored at Marseille (brown tape, ovoid markings)
- Censored by South Africa
- Second French (or British?) tape under South Africa tape?
- Fort de France receipt marking 27 June



France to Martinique



Also Censored in South Africa

- Mailed 14 May 1941 from Montpellier, France
- 1f rate for 20gr letter to French colony
- Censored in Marseille and South Africa
- Fort de France receipt marking 27 June



**M r s .
S i m p s o n
F a c s i m i l e s**

One even was mailed!



Mrs. Simpson Facsimile



Souvenir of Franco-Prussian War

- “Famous” or “infamous”
- Not genuine, to say the least

Mrs. Simpson Facsimile

The letter

- Detailed description of situation in Paris
- Representative of actual balloon monte letter sent to England aboard the Celeste

9 Rue des 2 portes St. Jeanear.
Paris - Sept 28/70

Dear Mrs Simpson

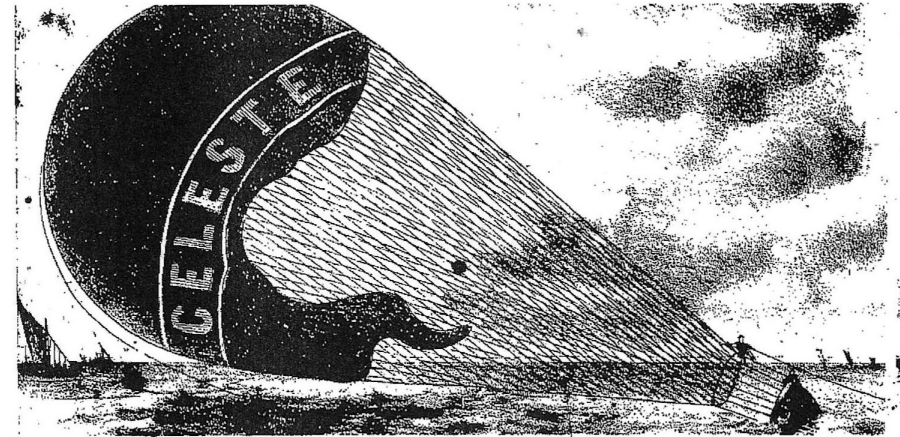
I send you these few words per
Balloon post — Bismack's sweet limbs
surrounding us by land and water —
Air is the only medium left for the
conveyance of our correspondence — which
by other must be of the shortest — weight
and space being a great consideration, is
the last fashionable style of letter carrier —

I have joined the Volunteer Artillery
of the National Guard — But it has not
been very luck to have a pop at the
Prussians — not yet — but I expect to
every moment — Already two or three times
~~at night~~ I have loudly turned
out to bugle sound — but only to false
alarms — The marine Artillery who
occupy the forts in advance of us;
who occupy the ~~strongest~~ fortifications
of Paris proper) invariably dismount — all
the guns of the enemy as soon as they
get into position so that we have
come to no harm as yet — Some of
the fellows in our marine artillery are
wonderful marksmen, one of them
dismounted 47 of their guns in 47 shots —
for which he has got the Cross of honour —
and well he deserves it. I long to
try my skill and see what I can
do for our dear family — I feel as if
I could shoot — very — very straight
You will perhaps think me very
blood thirsty — but I am ~~very~~

Mrs. Simpson Facsimile

Advertisement

- Placed by Letts, Son and Co. in the 1 April 1871 edition of the *London Times*
- Offers these fac-simile letters for 6 pence each
- States that they “will fairly claim a place in everyone’s album or scrap book.”



An Epitome of Balloon Postal History during the Siege of Paris.

On Sept. 19th, 1870, the last letter from the correspondent of the “DAILY NEWS” left Paris in the usual way, and on the 22nd this paper recorded the entire suspension of communication with their regular correspondent. Immediately on the completion of the siege arrangements, Messrs. Godard & Nadar, the well-known aeronauts, were employed at the terminus of the Orleans Railway, in Paris, superintending a large number of men and women in cutting and sewing the silk, impregnating it with an impermeable solution, and preparing the surrounding network for balloons, as a commercial necessity. Numbers of sailors and *douaniers* were also placed there by the Government, as pupils in the art of *aérostation*.

A “ballon monte” took passengers and letters; a “ballon fibre,” letters only.

On Sept. 23rd, M. Jules Durnof left Paris at 8.0 a.m., in the first “ballon monté” the “Nep-tune,” and was shot at with cannon by the Germans, who aimed so closely that the displacement of the air made the balloon vibrate. In three-quarters of an hour Mons. D. descended near Evreux, with three mail bags, weighing 250 lbs. He had strict orders from the Postmaster to give his letters only to a prefect or general, or destroy them.

Sept. 24.—The balloon mail brought copies of the “JOURNAL OFFICIEL,” of 20th, 21st and 22nd, from Paris to Tours.

Sept. 26th.—On this day a service of post balloons was appointed to carry letters from Paris. Frenchmen picking them up were requested to carry the letter packet to the Post Office of the nearest unoccupied town.

At this date, also, appeared the first letter from the “besieged resident,” attached to the paper already named, with news dated Sept. 20th.

Sept. 30th.—The letter we have fac-similed was sent per the “Celeste.”

Oct. 7th.—The “Armand Barbès” took M. Gambetta out of Paris, and the first carrier pigeons.

Oct. 14.—The “Godefroy Cavaignac” took out M. de Kératry.

Oct. 27th.—The “Vauban” fell near Verdun, in the German lines.

Nov. 4th.—The “Galilée” was captured by the Germans.

Nov. 12th.—The “Daguerre” was also captured.

Nov. 21st.—The “Archimède” fell in Holland.

Nov. 24th.—The “Ville d’Orléans,” (ballon monté), fell in Norway, after a most extraordinary voyage, both for speed and adventure.

Nov. 30th.—The “Jules Favre” lost at sea.

Dec. 15th.—The “Ville de Paris” fell in Nassau.

Jan. 28th 1871.—The “Général Cambronne” was the last officially despatched balloon.

In all, 54 official balloons (conveying 2,500,000 letters), were sent out during the siege; besides many private ones, of which there is no record.

The above epitome has been prepared to accompany a fac-simile of a REAL BALLOON LETTER, as sent from Paris by the “Celeste” on Sept. 30, wherein the handwriting, Republican stamps, post-marks, and even the size and weight of the paper are identical with the original, the names only being fictitious. As a lasting memento of the great war just closed, and the gigantic and novel enterprises connected with it, this letter will fairly claim a place in every one’s album or scrap book.

Price 6d.]

LETTS, SON AND CO. (LIMITED), LONDON.

[Price 6d.]

Mrs. Simpson Facsimile



Above – the earlier facsimile
Right – the second; note London
receipt marking and “1/6” due

There's a difference!

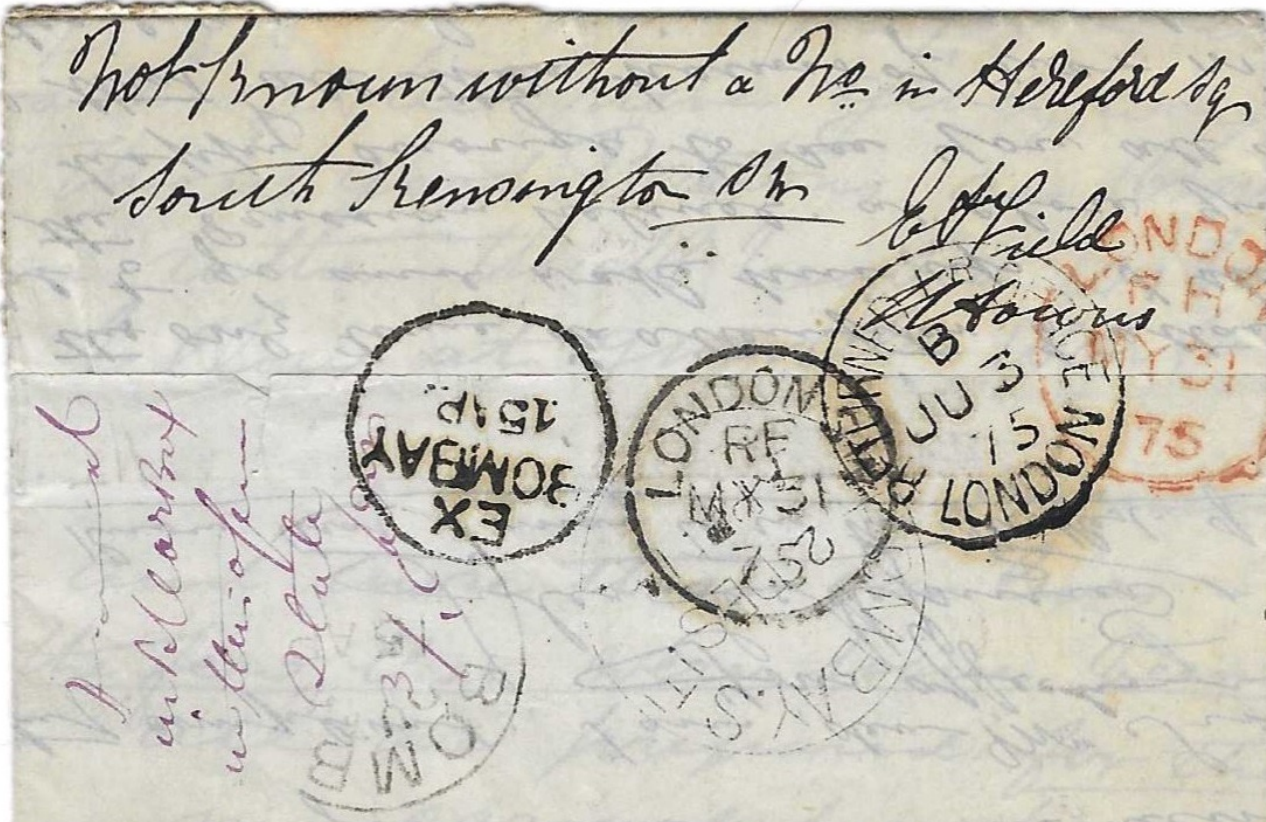


Mrs Simpson Facsimile



What happened?

- Reverse of second facsimile
- Purchased as souvenir in Bombay
- Deposited in Bombay pillar box!
- Sent as unpaid letter to fictitious Mrs Simpson
- First to Suez on P&O steamship *Avoca*
- Transferred to P&O steamship *Peshawur*
- Rated due 1s 6d – 9d letter fee from India, 9d fine for unpaid letter
- Undeliverable, of course, so “Not known ...”
- Eventually went to Dead Letter Office



**S t .
P i e r r e
1 0 0 f r
A i r m a i l
S t a m p**
The Potez 840



St. Pierre 100fr Airmail Stamp



Commemorates 1st flight

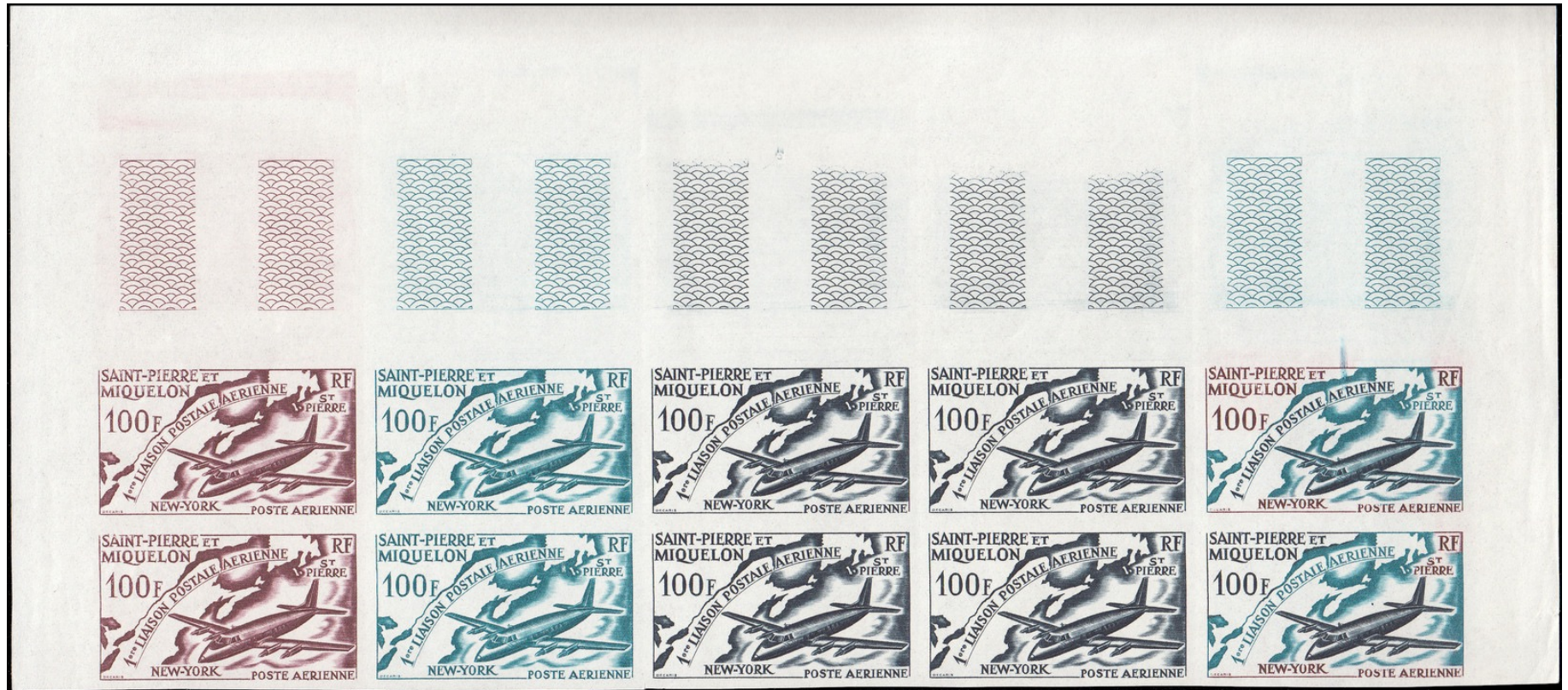
- St. Pierre to New York
- Pictures Potez 840, French aircraft designed to replace Douglas DC-3 / C-47
- Flight planned as demonstration flight
- Only eight planes (various engine configurations) were built by 1967

St. Pierre 100fr Airmail Stamp



Trial colors

- Not final stamp colors
- Plane is grey / black, not red brown
- Other proofs, imperforates and FDCs are around



www.delcampe.net

cartes max

St. Pierre 100fr Airmail Stamp



The plane in flight

- Four turboprop engines
- 16 to 18 passengers, three crew
- All metal airframe
- Tricycle landing gear

St. Pierre 100fr Airmail Stamp



Potez 840, flight and ground crew

- Photo taken 24 Sep 1962
- Just prior to demonstration flight to New York on 28 Sep



St. Pierre 100fr Airmail Stamp



Reverse



First flight cover

- Searched for years to find proof that flight took place
- Registered cover with NYC receipt mark on reverse resolved the matter



Revalued French Colonies Stamp?

What is going on?



French Colonies Revalued?



M/s changes at top

- Upper left is m/s “7” and at upper right “5”
- Is additional writing an overprint?
- Can anyone offer more information?
 - What does overprint say?
 - Might it be postal or revenue use?
 - Has anyone seen this previously?



Chapelle de Notre- Dame du Haut

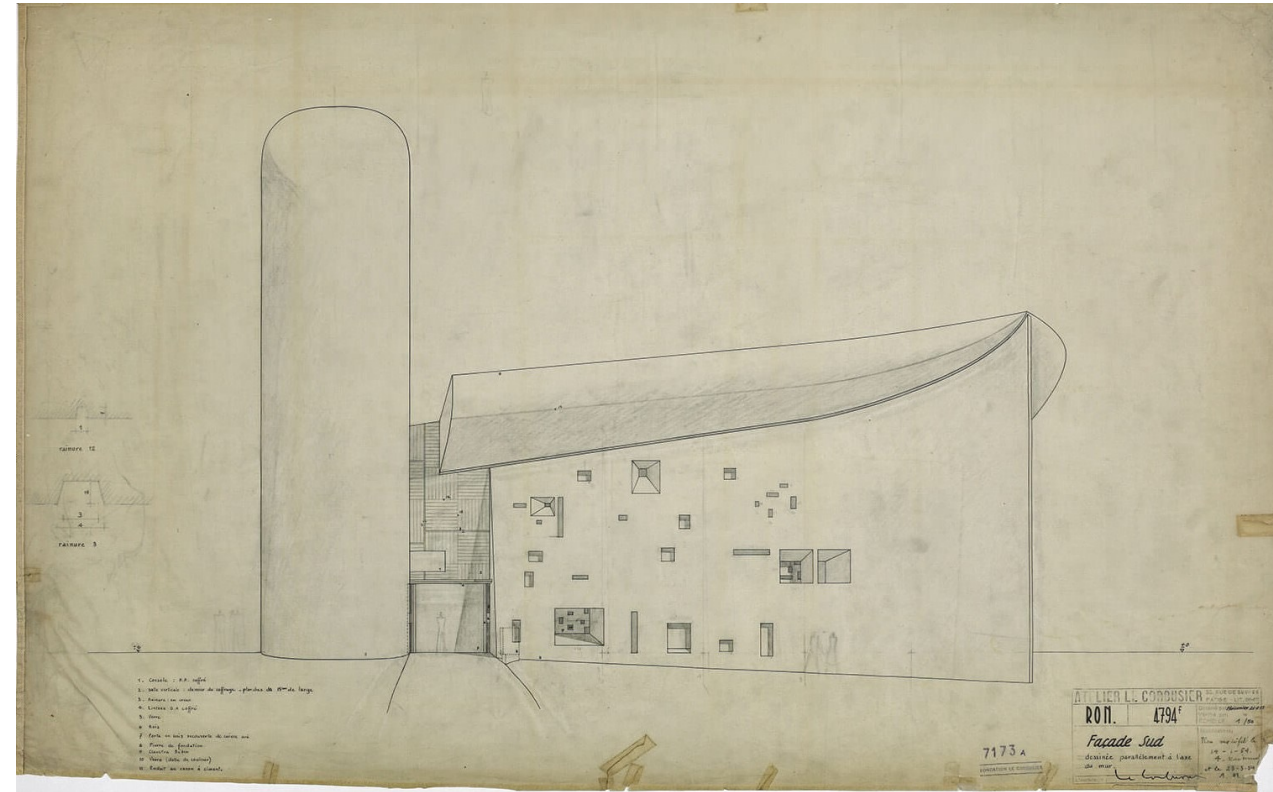
In Ronchamp, 1964
stamps



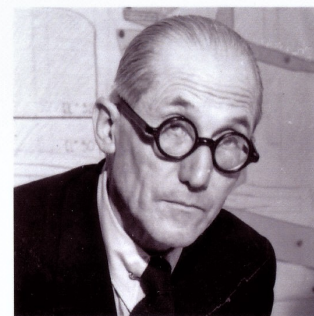
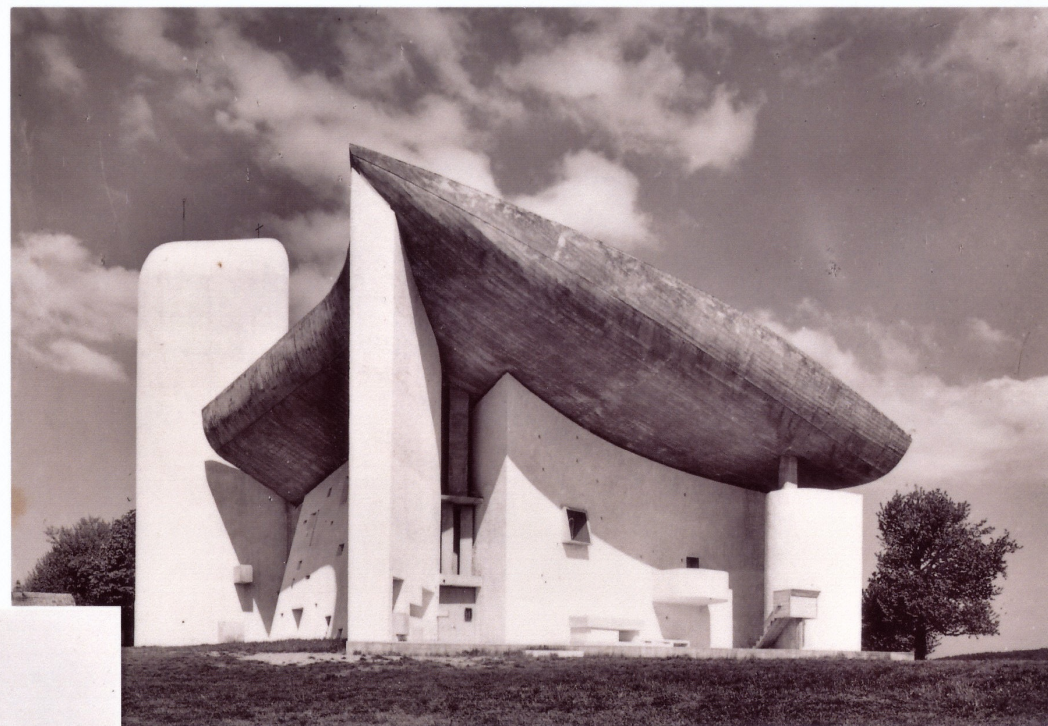
Chapelle de Notre-Dame du Haut

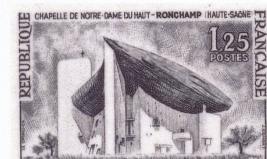
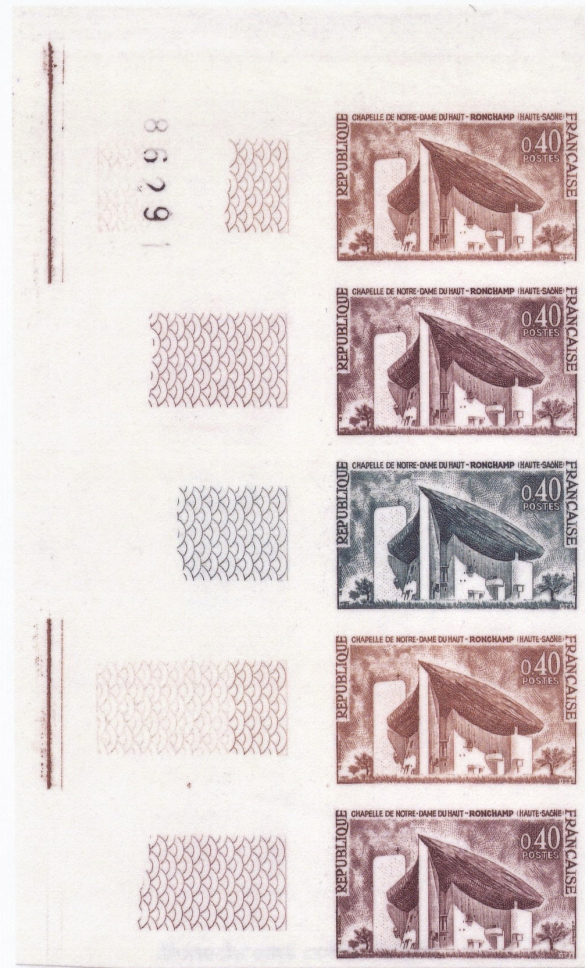
Introductory remarks

- Interest in philately matched by interest in churches (but not collectible in the same way)
- Visited Ronchamp by car in 2018 to see the church
- Designed by Le Corbusier
- Covid provided time to study the stamps, turbulent history and experimental coils
- I owe my current sanity to the church at Ronchamp



- Source: [Chapelle Notre-Dame-du-Haut - Le Corbusier - World Heritage](#)







Mohéli Cover

Sent to a dead man

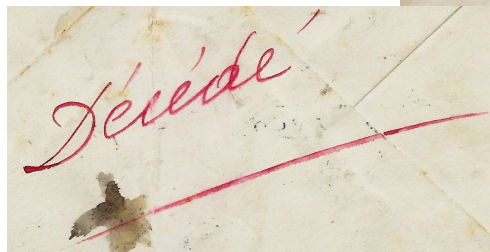


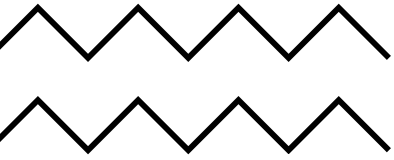
Mohéli Cover



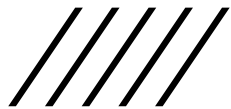
1906 Registered

- Addressed to Moutsamoudou, Anjouan
- Canceled 13 Nov 1906, faint partial backstamps (not shown)
- 35 centimes rate including registration fee
- Addressed in French; Arabic specifies sender, recipient, etc.
- Recipient was deceased, marked front and back





Time to grab your
favorite pastry and
relax – maybe a coffee
or tea also?



THANK YOU

France & Colonies
Philatelic Society
www.franceandcols.org